What is claimed is:

1. A method for producing a pair of spectacle lenses, comprising: a.) determining a refractive power for each lens of a pair of lenses based on an individual's dioptric power prescription; b.) determining an individual's resolution; and c.) varying a magnification for each lens of the lens pair based on the resolution determined, wherein the magnification is varied without substantially varying the refractive power of the lens pair.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the lenses are progressive addition lenses.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the resolution is determined directly.

4. The method of claim 2, wherein the resolution is determined directly.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein step c.) further comprises varying the magnification by varying at least one of t, n, and h, in the following equation:

$$M = \left[\frac{1}{1 - {}^{tF_1}\!/_{n}}\right]\left[\frac{1}{1 - hF_v}\right]$$

wherein M is the lens magnification;
t is the lens thickness;
n is the refractive index of the lens material;
F_1 is the curvature of the front surface of the lens;
h is the distance from the back vertex, or distance from the point of intersection on the lens of the principal axis, to the entrance pupil of the eye; and

F_v is the back vertex power, or the reciprocal of the distance, in air, from the back surface of the lens to the secondary focal point.

6. The method of claim 2, wherein step c.) further comprises varying the magnification by varying at least one of t, n, and h, in the following equation:

$$M = \left[\frac{1}{1 - {}^{tF_1}\!/_{n}} \right] \left[\frac{1}{1 - hF_v} \right]$$

wherein M is the lens magnification;

t is the lens thickness;

n is the refractive index of the lens material;

F_1 is the curvature of the front surface of the lens;

h is the distance from the back vertex, or distance from the point of intersection on the lens of the principal axis, to the entrance pupil of the eye; and

F_v is the back vertex power, or the reciprocal of the distance, in air, from the back surface of the lens to the secondary focal point.

7. The method of claim 4, wherein step c.) further comprises varying the magnification by varying at least one of t, n, and h, in the following equation:

$$M = \left[\frac{1}{1 - {}^{tF_1}\!/_{n}} \right] \left[\frac{1}{1 - hF_v} \right]$$

wherein M is the lens magnification;

t is the lens thickness;

n is the refractive index of the lens material;

F_1 is the curvature of the front surface of the lens;

h is the distance from the back vertex, or distance from the point of intersection on the lens of the principal axis, to the entrance pupil of the eye; and

F_v is the back vertex power, or the reciprocal of the distance, in air, from the back surface of the lens to the secondary focal point.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein step c.) further comprises varying the magnification by suing ray tracing analysis.

9. The method of claim 2, wherein step c.) further comprises varying the magnification by suing ray tracing analysis.

10. The method of claim 4, wherein step c.) further comprises varying the magnification by suing ray tracing analysis

11. A method for producing a pair of spectacle lenses, comprising: a.) determining a refractive power for each lens of a pair of lenses based on an individual's dioptric power prescription; and b.) varying the magnification for each lens of the lens pair so that the magnification difference between the lenses is minimized.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein the lenses are progressive addition lenses.